

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1663

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23. 1740.

1666.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

*Ridiculum acri fortius et melius fecat res.*



It is a general and a very just Complaint, That we continue to be every Day more and more pester'd with the profound Lucubrations of Statesmen, who write that they may eat; and this Nest of Political Wasps has lately swarm'd in such an Abundance, that their Legion is

become strong, and their Labours of Sedition are so multiplied, that it is impossible for you, Sir, within the Compass of Six Days to give a distinct and separate Answer to every Defamatory Libel that is the spawn of the Week; since there are no less than seven Papers, whose Trade consists only in traducing the Government, and spreading Dissatisfaction among the People.

For these Reasons, Sir, I persuade myself it will not be an unacceptable Entertainment to your Readers to have an Abstract of the Politicks of these *Machiavels* laid before them every Week, with such Queries annex'd as may serve to illustrate the ingenious Performances of these, in one Sense, loyal Patriots.

Of this Kind I have now ventur'd, from the *Champion*, and other Seditious Papers, to send you a Specimen of such Fare as is likely to make you up one Dish every Week; out of this Specimen I have purposely left the *Champion* of October 7, 1740, because that I think will afford a full Day's Entertainment itself.

The *Champion*, October 9, says,

Ch. 1. That an Alderman lately set aside the Chair of one of the Worthiest Aldermen of London.

Query. Whether this Character of him is drawn from his late Candid and Impartial Behaviour in the Election of Common-Councilmen for *Bishopsgate Ward*, from any other Instances of Moderation, Justice, and Love to true Liberty, during the whole Course of his Life?

Ch. 2. That an Opposition to this Gentleman was an Opposition to the City of London.

Qu. 1. Whether this be not declaring, that let the *Whigs* act any Thing whatsoever contrary to the Constitution and Sentiments of known avowed Tories, it is ever so legal, or ever so necessary, it shall be an Opposition to the City of London?

Qu. 2. Whether there be not really in the City of London, Men of a different Stamp from each other, as to their Politicks and Principles? Whether those Citizens who refus'd their Glorious Deliverer, the Imperial King *William*, a Statue to his Memory, were of the same Complexion with others that thought no testimony of Gratitude was too dear to be paid to his Remembrance? Whether these latter are not as truly Part of the City as the other; and whether their Opposition to the former can, with any Propriety, be called an Opposition to the City of London?

Ch. 3. That the Neglect shewn to a particular Alderman was triumphing over our Friends.

Qu. Whether the Tories can produce any one Page, or any one Period of History, in which they are Friends to a *Whig* Government?

Ch. 4. That the Language of the *Champion* is the Language of all Companies, of Publick Houses, of Private Houses, of our Streets and Highways.

Qu. In what Companies, in what Publick Houses, in what Private Houses, what Streets, except *Hockley the Hole*, in what Highways, except that which leads to *St. Pauls*, the *Champion* is thought to be any other than what he is known to be, a Trader in Defamation; who must starve, were it not for the Infamous Neighbourhood he gets by Libelling the Government?

Qu. That those who read his Writings approve of them; but that it is natural for every one to desire to know what Heights Faction and Malice may be carried to?

Ch. 5. That the Hands and the Tongues of the *Whigs*, and such as He, are with-held from railing themselves on the *Whigs* their Enemies, on the whole they both hate and scorn.

Qu. 1. Whether their Tongues are really with-

Qu. 2. Whether their Hands ought to be let loose? Ch. 6. That he would advise the Citizens of London to petition the King and Parliament against the Court of Aldermen, for exercising a Power invested in them by the Laws of the Land.

Qu. Whether this does not breathe the old genuine Spirit of *Toryism*; and whether if these Men had Power, they would not be for taking away the Legal Powers of every Corporation in England, whenever they should dare to differ in Sentiment from these Arbitrary Dictators, as well as the Privileges of the Aldermen of London?

Ch. 7. That the Friends of the Eleven Aldermen, and the Advocates of the Whig Interest, deserve to have their Ears nailed to the Pillories, and their Bodies hang'd up on Gibbets.

Qu. Whether if the Tories were to get again into the Saddle, their Treatment in Power would be more mild than are their Menaces out of Power; and whether these latter are convincing Proofs of their having departed from their native Violence of Temper, and embrac'd the Principles of Moderation?

The *Champion* of Saturday last exceeds, if possible, the former, for Entertainment and deep Speculation. He observes,

Ch. 1. That great Pains have been taken to prevent the War's going on at all; tho' it is true, that a great Shew of Preparations have been made both by Sea and Land.

Qu. 1. In what a great Shew of Preparations differs from really great Preparations; and whether there can be really Great Preparations without any Shew of them?

Qu. 2. Whether the making of Great Preparations for War be a proper Argument to prove that Great Pains have been taken not to carry it on?

Qu. 3. Whether the Great Shew of French Preparations for War do really signify Warlike Designs; and the much greater Shew of British Preparations for War signify quite the Reverse?

Qu. 4. Whether such Nonsensical and Abandon'd Scribbles do not deserve the utmost Contempt?

Ch. 2. That the more the Strength of England increases, the worse Condition she is in.

Qu. Whether any Set of Men in the World will think England in a worse Condition for having increased her Strength, but those who wish she had no Strength?

Ch. 3. That soon after the News was brought of Admiral *Vernon's* Success, the *Cadiz Squadron* was let loose, and the *Ferrol Squadron*.

Qu. Whether this base and silly Scribbler does believe a Word himself of what he would impose on his Readers; and whether he will openly say, what he here insinuates, that Admiral *Haddock's* Departure from *Cadiz* to *Port Mahon* was owing to the News of Admiral *Vernon's* Success?

Ch. 4. That we only prepared to do what perhaps we never intended; and suffer'd the disabling Two Ships to disappoint a whole Expedition.

Qu. 1. Whether any Power in the World ever did or ever can do more than only prepare to do their Intentions, till they have an Opportunity of executing them; and whether the Author of such vile Insinuations does not deserve a Correction which perhaps he never expected?

Qu. 2. Whether this Author's Assertion, that we suffer'd the disabling of Two Ships to disappoint a whole Expedition, be not a Falshood notorious to all the World?

Ch. 5. That the *Brest* and *Toulon* Squadrons have had a whole Year given them to fit out.

Qu. Whether we, or any Power in Europe, can hinder France at any Time from fitting out Fleets in her own Ports?

Ch. 6. That the French Squadrons were actually put to Sea, while the principal Part of ours were detain'd in our own Ports.

Qu. Who detain'd them? Was it not the Winds? And what Set of Men are accountable for the Winds? Does not this profound Writer know, that neither *Brest* nor *Toulon* are in the British Channel?

Ch. 7. That the British Ministers have suffer'd themselves to be amus'd and over-reach'd by the fair Promises of an Enemy.

Qu. How does this appear? Will any Man alive say, that any Ministers could have prevented the

French from fitting out Squadrons? Or does the Ministry's never-ceasing Application to the Increasing of our Strength; their fitting out much greater Fleets than the French have done, prove that they have been amus'd by them, or in any Manner trusted to their fair Promises?

Ch. 8. That we shall have now much ado to save our own Possessions; that we have lost all the Advantages which could have almost ensured our Success, and shall now be obliged either to carry on a long, hazardous, and expensive War, or to accept of such a Peace as France and Spain shall dictate: Nevertheless, should we come to Action, France is not prepared for a Rupture, our Fleets might still be made the Terror of Europe, and these haughty Meddlers know their own Interest better than to put it to the Hazard, and would rather endeavour to pacify us than provoke us any farther.

Qu. Did the greatest Fool in Nature ever write such execrable Nonsense? Must not this Author have the most sovereign Contempt of the Understandings of the Citizens of London, if he thinks they can pay the least Regard to a Scribbler who dares to insult them with such palpable and glaring Contradictions in one and the same Paper, in almost the same Breath? For if our Enemies are afraid, as this Writer asserts, to come to Action, if they know their own Interests too well to trust them to such a Hazard, if they will use their Endeavours, as he says they will, to pacify us rather than provoke us, if our Fleets are still the Terror of Europe, in God's Name! how is it that we have lost all the Advantages which could ensure us Success? How is it that we shall be obliged to carry on a long, hazardous, and expensive War? How is it that we must be forced to accept of such a Peace as France and Spain shall dictate to us? Does he not confess, that they are not prepar'd to act against us, instead of having all Advantages against us; that they will fear to provoke us any farther, instead of forcing us into a long War; that they will sue to us to be pacified, instead of dictating to us a Peace? That we are still the Terror of Europe? Such are the deep Politicks of the Enemies of the present Government, and such the Reasoning, such the Consistency and Honesty of their factious Chief, their renowned Champion. Would not *Hockley the Hole* turn up the Nose at such a Champion? Would not the Bear-garden kick him off the Stage with just Contempt and Indignation? To them therefore we will leave him.

Common-Sense, of the Thirteenth of this Month, recommends the Repeal of the Septennial Act.

Qu. 1. Whether since the Patriots have of late declin'd pushing for the Repeal of this Act; this Conduct in them be owing to their Hopes of being the Majority in the ensuing Parliament, or to their Convictions that it would not be for the Quiet and Happiness of the Nation to have it repeal'd?

Qu. 2. If for the first Reason they have declin'd it, whether their Patriotism does not appear to be the same, as every sensible Man has always thought it to be? If for the latter Reason, why do they not honestly own it?

The *Craftsman* of Saturday last, gives us an odd Medley of Reasoning, to prove that there cannot be too great a Power in the People; and that the Want of Power in the People, was the Cause of the late Revolution in England.

Qu. 1. Whether, notwithstanding all Power arises from, and is originally and ultimately lodged in the whole Body of the People, and in this Sense they cannot have too much, because they have all, the Case be not different with Respect to particular Bodies of Men, between which a Balance of Power is to be maintain'd?

Qu. 2. Whether this Balance may not be broken by one Set of Men having too much Power, as well as another? Whether an House of Commons may not assume to themselves a Power too great for, and inconsistent with, the Balance, as well as an House of Lords, or a King? Whether this was not really the Case of the House of Commons, in the Year 1641, when they got themselves made indissoluble but by their own Consent?

Qu. 3. Whether it was a Want of Power in the People, that made *James the Second* a Papist, and a Tyrant; and what Power in the People could have prevented his being bigotted to Popery, and aiming at arbitrary Power?

Qu. 4.



Q. 4. Whether a People, that whenever they may be oppress'd by those Governors who should protect them, have Power to remedy the Evil, by changing their Governors, be not as free as any People can possibly be? And whether this be not the present Case of the People of England, who having always in their Hands this Means of Redress, can never be necessitated to commit Hostilities against their Governors, unless their Governors should refuse to part at all with that Power which they had in Trust?

Q. 5. In such a Case, what Power is the People could preserve them free without committing Hostilities? Why does not the Craftsman tell us, what this Power is?

Q. 6. Whether there is the least Reason in the World to entertain any Apprehensions that our present Governors will ever refuse to submit themselves to the Choice of the People? And whether this general Discourse on Liberty has any Relation to the present Conjunction?

I did design to have given you also some Extracts of equal Wit and good Sense, from some other scandalous Papers; but as my Letter is already of a great Length, to proceed upon them now, I fear, would exceed the proper Limits of a Paper, these therefore I shall defer for the Entertainment of another Day.

K. L.

#### HOME PORTS

**Leith, Oct. 13.** Sail'd the *Kabel and May*, Haxton; and the *Glasgow Packet*, Jernigt, both for London; the *Katharine*, Lawton, for Norway; the *Janet*, Cleghorn, for Newcastle and Boulogne; the *Adam*, Ferguson, for Holland.

**Falmouth, Oct. 18.** Wind S. E. Sail'd the *Pennsylvania Packet*, Hixley, for Madeira. Arrived the *Mary*, Brown, from London. Four Tenders are in Port to import Men. No Packet here.

**Dartmouth, Oct. 19.** Wind S. Came in the *John and Mary*, Letevre, from Jersey for Southampton.

**Southampton, Oct. 21.** Wind N. Arrived the *Neptune*, Balon, from Guernsey. Sail'd the *Prime Minister*, West, for St. Christopher's; and the *Heartcore*, Janverin, for South Carolina.

**Deal, Oct. 21.** Wind N. N. W. Remain his Majesty's Ships *Greenwich* and *Guernsey*, and Sloop *Cruiser*. Came down and sail'd the *Judith*, Holland, for Barbados; the *Mountain*, Keeler, for Boston; the *James*, Tancil, for Jamaica; the *Sarah and Mary*, Macraigh, for Gibraltar; and the *Prince William*, Grout, for Dublin. Just came down and sail'd the *Carolina Packet*, Vezzer, for Carolina; and one other Ship unknown. The Letters for Barbados, Jamaica, and New England, are sent Aboard. Arrived at several Ports.

At Genoa, the *Gothick Lyon*, Moreau, from London.

At Dublin, the *Lyon*, *Lyon*, and the *Tarrant*, Young, both from London.

At Gibraltar, the *Peter and Mary*, Prince, from Newfoundland.

#### LONDON

The *Bonetta* Sloop of War, is arrived at Falmouth from Oporto, who brings an Account that the Fleet of Ships which sail'd with Commodore Anson, has arriv'd off of that Port, and seen those destined for that Place safe over the Bar; and having to do, the Commodore's Squadron, with the Convoy and Fleets for Lisbon and the Streights, pursued their Voyages.

Letters from Portsmouth, dated the 21st Instant, at 20 Minutes past 12 at Noon, say, that the Fleet under Sir Chaloner Ogle, consisting of twenty-six Sail of Men of War, besides a great Number of Transports, were sail'd from St. Helen's; and at the Time of writing, were round the South Part of the Isle of Wight.

Letters from Gibraltar, dated August 30, advise of a Brigantine from the Westward standing in for that Place, had been taken by a Spanish Privateer, and carried to Algiers on the opposite Side of the Bay. She was supposed to have come from Newfoundland.

There are now making for his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, three Sets of Damask Table Linen, at Dundalk, Carlow, and Drogheda, which will cost five hundred Guineas. There are to be six Table-Cloths, three Dozen of Napkins, and three Dozen of Tea towels in a Set. In the middle of each Cloth and Napkin is to be his Grace's Arms, and his Crest at each Corner. It is to be hoped, this noble and worthy Example of his Grace, will be followed by the Nobility and Gentry of England, as well as of Ireland, which will keep great Sums of Money in these Kingdoms.

Last Week Thomas Adderly, Esq; was married to the Right Hon. Lady Viscountess Dowager Charles.

Yesterday being the Birth-Day of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, who then enter'd into the 32d Year of her Age, at Noon there was a splendid Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry, to pay their Compliments to his Majesty on that Occasion.

The same Day the Right Rev. Dr. Mawson, late Lord Bishop of Llandaff, paid Homage to his Majesty, on his being translated to the See of Chichester, in the Room of Dr. Hare, deceased.

This being the first Day of Michaelmas Term, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Judges, Serjeants at Law, &c. will go with the usual Formality to Westminster-Hall.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Master of the Horse to the King, with his Duchess and Family, came to Town from his Seat at Goodwood in Sussex, to his House in Privy-Garden, for the Winter Season.

To-morrow the Lord Mayor Elect, will be presented with the usual Formality to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor for his Approbation, according to Custom.

On Tuesday last a young Woman, well dress'd, was found drowned in the Serpentine River in Hyde-Park.

Yesterday Morning died in Great Marlborough-street, Philip Benner, Esq; Captain in the Regiment of Foot commanded by General Armstrong.

Next Saturday the Duke of Bridgewater, the Earl of Godolphin, the Earl of Halifax, and Mr. Bright, are each to run a five Year old Horse, at Newmarket, four Miles, to carry eight Stone, seven Pounds, for one hundred Guineas each, play or pay.

It is certain, that Mr. Wilson of the oldest Lottery Office at Charing-Cross, (next Door but one to the Meuse Gate) has already divided a large Number of Tickets into Shares of all Sorts, after his safe and approved Method, by which he not only reduces the Price of a Chance in the Lottery, but for less than the Cost of a whole Ticket, Adventurers cannot well fail of a Prize or two, the odds being greatly in their Favour. His Register of Tickets fills surprisingly, on account of its Correctness in former Lotteries. We think it needless to mention the many large Prizes he has had the Fortune to sell, such as 10000 l. 5000 l. &c. it being so well known. He has not only sold but shar'd, perhaps, more of Value, than all those People together, who take so much Pains to advertise them.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge,	1 48	2 14
Bank Stock 137 1-half.	India 152 1-half.	152, 153.
South Sea 95 1-half.	95, 95 1-half.	Old Annuity 109 1-half.
7-8ths.	New ditto 107 1-half.	7-8ths.
Three per Cent. 99.	Seven per Cent. Loan 103 1-half.	Five per Cent. ditto, no Price.
Royal Assurance 89 1-half.	London Assurance 11 1-4th.	African 10.
India Bonds 3 l. 4 s. Prem.	Bank Circulation 11. 10 s. Premium.	Salt Tallow 1-4th to 1-half.
Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s.	Welsh ditto 15 s.	Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 100.
Three per Cent. ditto 95 1-half.	Million Bank 113 3-4ths.	Equivalent 112 Lottery Tickets 5 l. 6 d.

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